

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1850.

Mr. V. B. PALMER, Tribune Buildings, New York; Third and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia; and Scollay's Building, Boston is Sole Agent for the Sentinel in those cities, and is also authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements, &c. on our account.

We direct the attention of dealers in groceries, to the card in another column, of Mr. F. R. Thompson, No. 290 Main Street, Cincinnati.

The Election on Monday last passed off very quietly, and resulted in the election of two whole Democratic tickets, with the exception of Dr. Sturgis, candidate for Representative Delegate. His competitor, Mr. Hamilton, is elected by a majority of 248. Mr. Hamilton, though nominally a whig, is a gentleman of very liberal views, and as he advocated all the reforms in the constitution which the Democrats contend for—is a very popular man in the county—and brought many influences to bear in his favor—it was impossible to draw the line on him. So far as voting in the convention goes, we believe he will be found on all leading questions on the democratic side. However much, therefore, personally we may regret the defeat of Dr. Sturgis, we do not feel that as a party the Democrats will lose much by the election of his competitor.

Judge Borden is elected Delegate from the Senatorial District by an overwhelming majority of 1146 votes. He is a decided progressive, advocating a thorough and radical reform in the constitution, embracing a complete simplification and renovation of the laws and practice in our courts. The heavy vote he received is a proof at once of his popularity, and that his liberal views on constitutional reform are fully reciprocated by the great mass of the citizens of the district. Judge B. is an able and talented man, well posted up on all questions relative to constitutional matters, and will be confident occupy a prominent place in the convention.

The vote in the county was larger by 300 than any previously given, amounting to 2334. The tickets were very much split up, so that it is not easy to decide from whom they really are. The vote for Senator and Associate Judge is as near a political test as any, as there was but little effort made to secure votes for either, and it is probable that the candidates for these offices received nearly a party vote. The democratic majority for Senator was 226, and for Judge 234.

Vote of Allen County—Official.

FOR SENATOR.	
Samuel S. Mickle, dem.	1953
Thomas W. Swinney, whig	1027
Mickle's majority	
	226
SENATORIAL DELEGATE.	
James W. Borden, dem.	1401
Samuel Hanna, whig	869
Borden's maj.	
	532
REPRESENTATIVE.	
Oehrig Bird, dem.	1495
George Bullard, whig	793
Bird's maj.	
	702
REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATE.	
Allen Hamilton, whig	1272
Charles E. Sturgis, dem.	1024
Hamilton's maj.	
	248
AUDITOR.	
Robert Starkweather, dem.	1149
Henry W. Jones, whig	1132
Starkweather's maj.	
	17
TREASURER.	
Thomas T. Deaky, dem.	1246
S. M. Black, whig	1067
Deaky's maj.	
	179
SHERIFF.	
Wm. H. McDonald, dem.	1153
E. V. McKen, whig	1106
McDonald's maj.	
	47
ASSOCIATE JUDGE.	
Andrew Metzger, dem.	1250
Nathan Coleman, whig	1016
Metzger's maj.	
	234
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.	
J. L. Worden, dem.	1498
Henry Cooper, whig	660
Worden's maj.	
	838
COUNTY COMMISSIONER, 1st DISTRICT.	
Simon Biggs, dem.	1131
Horace B. Taylor, whig	1131
Biggs's maj.	
	11
CORONER.	
Daniel Kiser, dem.	1525
John Arnold, whig	735
Kiser's maj.	
	790
Total No. of Votes polled, 2334.	
Majorities—Borden. Mickle.	
Allen County	532
Adams "	202
Wells "	412
Majority in district 1146	
	597
DELEGATES ELECTED.	
Allen Co.—Allen Hamilton, whig.	
Adams and Wells—E. K. Bascom, dem.	
Carroll and Clinton—Allen whig.	
DeKalb, Stoughton and Noble—R. Work, dem.	
Elkhart and Lagrange—J. H. Mather whig.	
Huntington, Whitley and Kosciusko—E. M. Ray whig.	
Grant, &c.—Walter March dem.	
Marion—A. F. Morrison dem.	
Randolph, &c.—N. B. Hawkins whig.	
Tippecanoe—J. B. McFarland dem.	
Wabash and Miami—Harrison Kendall dem.	
Huntington and Whitley—J. S. Collins whig.	
Kosciusko—Geo. A. Gordon dem.	
Lagrange—J. B. Howe whig.	
Marion—J. P. Chapman dem.	
Miami—J. A. Graham dem.	
Tippecanoe—John Pettit dem.	
O. L. Clark whig.	
Warren—E. M. Bryant whig.	
SENATORS.	
Allen Adams & Wells—S. S. Mickle, dem.	
Elkhart and Lagrange—J. H. Deffen, whig.	
Miami and Wabash—Benjamin Henton dem.	

REPRESENTATIVES.

Allen Co.—Oehrig Bird, dem.
Adams and Wells—E. K. Bascom, dem.
Huntington and Whitley—H. Swihart whig
Carroll—A. J. Hanna dem
Case and Howard—D. D. Pratt whig
Kosciusko—Benjamin Blue dem
Marion—Benjamin Morgan and Percy Hosbrook dems and John Coburn whig
Miami—J. L. Miller dem
Noble—Abram Pansack dem
Tippecanoe—A. L. Patterson dem and T. H. O'Neal whig
Wabash—Gabriel Swihart dem
Warren—John Benson dem

We have not yet received sufficient returns to enable us to judge with certainty what the complexion of the Legislature and Convention will be. Our impression is, that both will be strongly democratic. In this part of the state we have lost some members through disaffection in our ranks or mismanagement; but generally, we think the returns show a decided gain.

WELLS COUNTY.—This sterling democratic county has elected the entire democratic ticket. Jas. Dailey, Auditor; W. Deam, Treasurer; B. Hale, Clerk; W. M. Bulger, Recorder; J. A. Deam, Co. Commissioner; W. Prillman and S. Goode, Associate Judges; and S. G. Upton, Pros. Attorney.

ADAMS COUNTY, too, has elected the entire ticket by handsome majorities. The vote for the permanent location of the County Seat resulted in the reelection of Decatur, by a majority of 106 over all others—Decatur 476, Monroe 349, Scattering 24.

E. K. Bascom's majority for Representative Delegate was 185 in Adams and 293 in Wells—total 478. B. M. Elkins's majority for Representative was 141 in Adams, and 155 in Wells—total 296.

IN NOBLE COUNTY, David B. Herriman is elected for Representative Delegate by T. P. Bicknell, whig, 77 votes, while R. Work, dem., has a majority of 131 for Senatorial Delegate in the same county. The whigs have elected J. McMeans, Treasurer, and D. Simons, Associate Judge. The balance of the democratic ticket is elected.

ELKHART COUNTY.—Old Elkhart—the Gibraltar of Democracy, as we formerly looked upon it—has gone to the dogs. For some reason or other, as yet unexplained to us, the whole democratic ticket, including Hon. E. M. Chamberlain for Delegate, has been defeated and a mongrel independent ticket elected.

IN HUNTINGTON COUNTY the democrats are routed, horse, foot and dragons, and the entire whig ticket elected.

When such men as Chamberlain and Herriman are defeated in such counties as Elkhart and Noble, there must be something wrong in the party management. We hope the democracy of Allen will take warning, and profit by the example here furnished of the evil effects of disorganization, insubordination and unfaithfulness to democratic usages. Shun every man as an enemy and traitor to the cause who either directly or indirectly endeavors to breed dissensions or create jealousies in our ranks, and place no confidence in any one who refuses to support regular nominations. By such a course only can we maintain our supremacy, and avoid the trouble which has overtaken our friends in the North. Countenancing the machinations of disaffected men only increases their power to do mischief.

GRANT COUNTY has elected the entire democratic ticket—county officers, delegates, and representatives,—by a handsome majority.

KOSCIUSKO COUNTY has elected the full democratic ticket with the exception of a delegate.

Defeat of the Compromise Bill.—The long agony is over, and the far-famed Compromise bill, which to have given peace to the Union and immortalized the "great pacificator," has at length been disposed of. After a long and severe struggle, all the provisions of the bill, except the section establishing a territorial government in Utah, were stricken out, and in this shape it passed the Senate. Eight months have been wasted in the consideration of the various incongruous measures lumped together in this bill, and the business is now to be commenced anew.

We trust this may be the last attempt at such log-rolling in Congress, and that hereafter some measure may be allowed to rest upon its own merits. Had this course been followed in the present instance, the whole of the measures included in this Omnibus bill could have been decided of singly long ago, and Congress might have turned its attention to some of the other business now awaiting its action. As it is, eight months have been wasted, and the actual business of the session is yet to begin.

THE CHOLERA appears to be subsiding in Cincinnati. The number of deaths by cholera in that city do not now exceed a daily average of six or eight. In Columbus ten to twelve daily. There have been several cases in Indianapolis. The disease appears to be pretty generally diffused throughout the Southern part of Ohio and Indiana, but is not raging with much violence in any one place. We do not learn of any cholera in the northern portion of either of these states.

The health of Fort Wayne continues good. There is a slight tendency towards bowel complaints,—which should serve to admonish our citizens to be prudent and careful in their diet.

Distressing Casualty.—On last Monday week while Mr. Ruble, his wife and two children, residing in Wabash township, in this county, were on their way home from camp meeting they met with an accident by which Mr. Ruble was killed by the falling of a tree, and his wife and children seriously injured. It appears that Mr. Ruble had one child, a little girl, on the horse behind him, and that Mrs. Ruble was carrying the other on the horse that was riding. Mrs. R. is recovering from the children, we believe, were not seriously hurt.

Another.—We learn from the mail carrier on the northern end of the Fort Wayne and Winchester route, that the carrier on that route, and the route was killed, together with his horse, on Monday last, by the falling of a tree.—Decatur Gazette.

The deceased was son of Mr. Conner, the mail contractor on that route.

New Arrangement.—It will be seen upon reference to our advertising columns, that Doyle's line of Packets, on and after Monday next, will leave this place every afternoon, at 2 o'clock for the several towns on the Wabash and Miami Canals. The Wabash Packet, will not, as heretofore, be detained at the Junction. This arrangement will enable the Packets to perform the trip from Toledo to Lafayette in two days, and in every respect will meet the convenience of the travelling public.—Toledo Blade.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Omnibus Bill decided upon.

WASHINGTON, July 31.

SENATE.—The compromise bill was taken up at 12 o'clock. Mr. Pearce moved to amend the bill by striking out all that part in relation to New Mexico.

Mr. Clay appealed to Mr. Pearce to withdraw his amendment. An amendment was offered providing that the Territorial government of New Mexico shall not go into operation till March, 1851. Two important votes were taken in the Senate on the compromise bill. The first was on Mr. Bradley's amendment, renewed by Mr. Underwood, referring the Texas boundary to commissioners, was passed—yeas 29 nays 28. Mr. Shields voted affirmatively and Mr. Winthrop against it. A motion to lay it on the table was then made and lost—yeas 23 nays 32.

WASHINGTON, August 1.

The following are the votes on important points in the omnibus bill in the Senate yesterday.

Mr. Yule moved to amend Mr. Pearce's amendment by striking out all that related to Texas, which was agreed to, yeas 28, nays 30.

YEAS—Messrs. Barnwell, Benton, Butler, Chase, Clark, Davis, Miss, Dayton, Dodge of Wis., Ewing, Greene, Hamlin, Houston, Hunter, Leonard, Mason, Miller, Morton, Phelps, Rusk, Sebastian, Smith, Seward, Turner, Upham, Walker, Winthrop, Yule.

YEAS—Messrs. Atchinson, Badger, Bell, Berrien, Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Douglass, Downs, Felch, Foote, Jones, King, Mangum, Norris, Pearce, Pratt, Shields, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Wales, Whitcomb.

Mr. Walker moved to strike out from the bill all except that which related to California. Rejected—yeas 21, nays 32.

Mr. Atchinson moved to strike out all that related to California. Rejected—yeas 27, nays 29, as follows:

YEAS—Atchinson, Barnwell, Benton, Berrien, Butler, Clarke, Clemens, of Ala., Dawson, Dodge of Iowa, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Norris, Pearce, Phelps, Rusk, Sebastian, Smith, Soule, Turner, Yule.

NAYS—Baldwin, Bell, Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Chase, Clay, Cooper, Davis, of Miss., Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge of Wis., Douglass, Ewing, Felch, Greene, Hamlin, Houston, Jones, Miller, Norris, Shields, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Upham, Wales, Walker, Whitcomb, Winthrop.

Mr. Rusk moved to lay the bill on the table; which motion was lost, yeas 20, nays 32, as follows:

YEAS—Chase, Clark, Davis, of Miss., Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge of Wis., Ewing, Greene, Hamlin, Miller, Pierce, Rusk, Seward, Smith, Turner, Upham, Walker, Winthrop.

NAYS—Atchinson, Badger, Bell, Berrien, Bradbury, Bright, Butler, Cass, Cooper, Davis, of Miss., Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Douglass, Downs, Houston, Hunter, King, Mason, Morton, Norris, Pratt, Sebastian, Shields, Soule, Sturgeon, Underwood, Whitcomb, Yule.

The question being then taken on striking out California from the bill it was agreed to—yeas 34, nays 25:

YEAS—Atchinson, Badger, Baldwin, Barnwell, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Butler, Clarke, Clemens, Davis, of Miss., Dawson, Downs, Ewing, Foote, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Phelps, Rusk, Sebastian, Seward, Smith, Soule, Turner, Upham, Winthrop, Yule.

NAYS—Barnard, Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Chase, Clay, Cooper, Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Douglass, Downs, Ewing, Greene, Hamlin, Pierce, Rusk, Seward, Smith, Turner, Upham, Walker, Winthrop.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed—yeas 32, nays 18, as follows:

YEAS—Atchinson, Badger, Benton, Bradbury, Bright, Butler, Cass, Davis, of Miss., Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Douglass, Downs, Felch, Foote, Jones, King, Mangum, Norris, Pearce, Pratt, Shields, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Wales, Whitcomb.

It is said that the compromise bill has been rejected, except the part relating to Utah, which is engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Douglass moved that the independent bill for the admission of California be taken up, for the purpose of making it the special order, agreed to—yeas 22, nays 23.

Mr. Douglass then moved that he make the special order for this day and every day hereafter until it is disposed of.

Mr. Atchinson moved to amend by striking out to-day and substituting Monday; rejected—yeas 14, nays 30.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.

SENATE.—Mr. Pierce said his whole object was to get rid of Mr. Davidson's amendment after a night's reflection, and he had determined to attack it even at the risk of defeating the bill, though he was in favor of it, properly amended. He would never shrink from his part of the responsibility of its defeat.

The Senators from Texas are equally charged with defeating it.

Mr. Clay repeated his change, and in proof cited Mr. Pearce's course yesterday and said he refused three propositions made for his accommodation.

Mr. Rusk said that striking out Mr. Davidson's amendment, they ought to defeat the bill. Texas would sanction no adjustment which assumed the title of the United States.

The Omnibus bill was finally passed.

Aug. 5.

It is said that the post of the Secretary of War will be tendered to Mr. Gentry, and that of the Interior to Mr. Guyer of Missouri.

SENATE.—Mr. Houston is now speaking.

HOUSE.—Cincinnati called for a vote upon the pending motion which was for the suspension of the rules to introduce the California Bill. The rule was suspended by 111 to 68.

Mr. Bailey moved that the House go into Committee of the whole.

Mr. Preston King called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

WASHINGTON, August 6.

The President's message to Congress was read. It alludes to Gov. Bell's letter to the Texas representatives. The President says that a portion of the territory east of the Rio Grande belonging to New Mexico and thinks that the exigency may require an extra session of Congress. He alludes to his official position and the laws of the United States, and says he will enforce them. He thinks that there is a case where he is authorized to call on the whole force of the military, and he considers that this would be his duty, as he employs the regular army and navy. He says that Texas, as a state, has suppressed her own insurrections by her local powers, but she has no authority to conflict with the laws of rights of the United States. In this case Texas is an intruder and will be treated as such. In a message to the Governor of Texas, he thinks that the grounds east of the Rio Grande, and for that reason he must protect it from Texas or other States intrusions.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.

Mr. Bates declines a Cabinet appointment, preferring the chance of coming to the Senate from Missouri. This leaves two vacancies, and Gov. Jones of Tennessee, Conrad of Louisiana and others are mentioned to fill them.

It is supposed the California Bill will pass the Senate without much difficulty; but as the cholera is approaching by way of Harper's Ferry, it may be a source of great mechanical, money and political danger. Notwithstanding the belief that the separate bill will be passed, the debate to-day was strong on the prospect of civil war. Much complaint is made against Mr. Pearce for defeating the compromise bill. He is given up to his proposition, if carried, would defeat it; but he persisted, and death to the compromise is the consequence. Feelings of exasperation are now engendered, which will ferment, and cannot be allayed.

The California Bill may pass the Senate, but it cannot go through the House this session.

It is said that Mr. Pearce's motion, which defeated the bill, resulted from a visit to President Fillmore's residence yesterday. He disapproved of the Texas arrangement.

Mr. Clay will leave here on Saturday. Southern members are determined to resist the admission of California, and will stick out to the last against it.

LATER ARRIVAL FROM OREGON.—The following particulars are gathered from the Oregonian: The Oregonian, a joint resolution to inquire into the propriety of calling a Convention for the purpose of framing a State constitution preparatory to admitting this Territory as a State into the Union.

The proposed measure was moved by the adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved, The Council concurring therein, That our Delegate in Congress be requested to use his influence to have the organic law of action upon which their wisdom may direct, such matters as shall then and there be presented, involving the honor and rights of the State." The preamble simply states that an occasion has transpired since the adjournment of the Legislature, such as is contemplated by the constitution, rendering it necessary and proper to convene the Legislature of the State in extraordinary session; and there is no other allusion to the cause of the movement.

The Galveston News learns that Governor Bell wishes to take command in person of whatever troops may be raised by the Legislature to act against New Mexico. The News adds:

"We hear verbally of public meetings in different parts of the country, and all without any dissenting voice, are in favor of the most efficient and prompt measures for defending the rights and honor of the State, against the insurrectionary movements of Santa Fe, under the countenance and encouragement of the present administration."

In commenting upon the proclamation of the Governor of Texas, the Houston Telegraph says that the question of boundary between that individual State and the Federal Government, representing all the states of the Union, is one of the most important questions which can only be decided by the sword. It says further:

"If President Taylor or Congress should persist in refusing to acknowledge the claim of Texas, there is but one alternative left. The compact of annexation becomes void. This compact was ratified by the constitutional majority in the Senate, consequently it is not in the nature of a treaty, and I cannot agreeably to the constitution, be subject to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court."

Texas has the full right to decide upon the extent of her limits, and the Government, controlled by the constitution, cannot define the limits of a state after it has been admitted into the Union. In this instance it is powerless. The Supreme Court has no jurisdiction over the territory, then, is it not? Texas asserts her claim, and enforces her jurisdiction with the aid of the military power.

THE Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin said that Messrs. Toombs and Stephens went to Gen. Taylor's death-bed and threatened him, that, unless he changed his ground upon the subject of Texas and New Mexico, they would endeavor to disgrace him in the House of Representatives by voting to censure him in connection with the Galphin affair. They deny that they did this, but the correspondent of the Bulletin reiterates his assertion in the strongest terms.

Of course we do not know which party tells the truth in this case, but most certainly there is something in the course of Messrs. Toombs and Stephens as to the Galphin affair that looks like the fulfillment of a threat against Gen. Taylor, or at least like the unscrupulous gratification of a revengeful feeling.

From the very first introduction of the subject of the Galphin claim into the House of Representatives up to the time mentioned by the correspondent of the Bulletin, Messrs. Toombs and Stephens were among the warmest advocates of the justice of the claim and the propriety of the claim. Indeed Mr. Toombs seemed to regard himself as the special champion of the claim, and Mr. Stephens was scarcely behind him in zeal. But, immediately after the time of the alleged interview between these gentlemen and Gen. Taylor at the death-bed of the latter, they went into the House of Representatives, and, without the slightest explanation as to the cause or causes of their change of course, voted that the whole Galphin claim, principal and interest, was unjust, and that the interest ought not to have been paid, and that the living resident was censurable for his connection with the affair.

Now, we say, that this conduct of the two Georgia Representatives, whether the correspondent of the Bulletin's account of the death-bed scene is true or not, was utterly disgraceful and infamous.—Louisville Journal.

THE South and the Tariff.—The Louisville Democrat shows how another Whig doctrine is persisting in the South:

Finis E. McLean, a good whig, who represents the Third District in Kentucky, has given notice that he will not support the doctrine of protection any more by his vote. The North will find that Finis E. McLean is not alone in his party in the South and West. The South and West have no interest in this business of protection. They pay the expense and derive no profit. There is no branch of business in this State benefited by duties on imports. They benefit only a few sections, and we have no part or lot in the advantages. The South is now engaging in manufactures, in spite of Northern competition. We have more to dread in the competition of Lowell than that of Manchester. A tariff can't protect us from the former, and we have no apprehensions from the latter.

Lynch Law in Virginia.—The General Court of Virginia has twice granted a new trial to a negro named William Grayson who had been twice convicted of the murder of David W. Miller, in the lower court of Culpepper county. The general court deemed the evidence altogether insufficient; but public sentiment had become so violently prejudiced against Grayson, that not only was the evidence considered good and sufficient, but, in direct violation of the deliberate action of the general court, the citizens of the vicinity have, in an evil hour, taken the law into their own hands, and the unhappy negro has fallen a victim to popular fury.

It is stated by the Frederickburg Recorder that a mob of some two hundred men, including justices of the peace, and members of christian churches, proceeded to the jail, overcame the resistance of the Sheriff, took forcible

TERMINAL CONFLAGRATION.—Fifty thousand Work of Property Destroyed!—A disastrous fire broke out this morning, in the Crocker building, at the east end of the bridge, and although the devouring element is raging as we go to press, its limits are circumscribed, and no farther danger is apprehended.

The building in which the fire originated, was of wood, and very large. It was occupied by great numbers of mechanics, mostly carpenters, joiners, &c., who have lost their all.

The wind being fresh, and the heat intense, the fire first communicated to the extensive flooring mill of W. J. Pardon, which was entirely consumed, with the exceptions of the storehouse a front, with much of its contents.

The Express Mills of Henry Mathews, next caught, but the fire was here arrested on the north. The latter mill was filled with wheat.

Crossing Bridge street, the fire communicated to the block just erected over the canal by Jesse Bennett, which was occupied, as stores, offices, &c.

The building adjoining this, on Bridge street, east and First street south, were all burned as far as Beattie's Fire Proof block.

About one-quarter of the toll bridge is also burned.

Several vessels which were anchored in the river, are also partially destroyed or greatly damaged.

Fire Engine No. 2 was abandoned by her men on account of the intense heat which suddenly burst upon them, and the machine was destroyed.

An immense amount of property is destroyed by the fire, upon which is little or no insurance, and the loss, in part, falls upon an enterprising class of mechanics and dealers, who can ill afford it.—Oregon Daily News.

SQUALY.—Texas and New Mexico.—We have received, through the Texas papers, the proclamation issued by Governor Bell, concerning an extra session of the Legislature of that State upon the 12th of August, to deliberate upon the question of admitting Texas as a State into the Union.

The proclamation is a long one, and we cannot give it in full, but it is a very interesting one, and we will give it in part.

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fast ever used. All diseases of the
stomach, ulcers, ulcers, old sores, burns
will find immediate relief by the use
of this Ointment. See Sloan's name
in another column.—*Dr. J. J. Sloan*
189.

WESTERN
MILITARY INSTITUTE

THE *Adjutant General*, together with five persons, to be annually appointed by the Executive, to attend Examinations at least once in the year, according to law.

FACULTY.

Incorporated with all the powers, privileges, and rights conferred by the *Trustees and Faculty* of any other College.

COL. T. F. JOHNSON, *General Superintendent*; [Edwards in West Point.]

JOHN H. MORGAN, *Joint Superintendent, and Professor of Civil and Military Engineering*; [Edwards in West Point.]

WILLIAM COL. D. R. JOHNSON, *Professor of Mathematics*; [Edwards in West Point.]

MRS. MICHAEL OWEN, *Professor of Natural Sciences*; [A

REV. H. V. D. NEVIUS, A. B., *Professor of Ancient Languages* [Educated at Princeton College, N. J.]

JAMES H. DAVIES, Esq., *Attorney at Law*; [A practical lawyer in the various Courts of Kentucky.]
 REV. J. R. SWIFT, *Professor of Ethics and Belles Lettres*. [Educated at Yale College.]
 MR. E. A. CAMBRAY, *Professor of Modern Languages*. [Educated in the City of Paris.]
 CAPT. U. E. MOTT, *Principal of the Academy*. [Educated

in New York.
CAPT. W. W. GAUNT, *Adjutant of the Institute.*
Two hundred and seventy Cadets, from eighty
different States, have entered this Institution
since it was organized, in 1847. It is entirely
free from the control or domination of any sect
or party, either political or religious. Economy
is secured by the adoption of a cheap Uniform, for

in dress, by the adoption of the dress uniform, in Winter and Summer, is rigidly enforced. Every student is required to select a College Guardian, with whom all funds brought or received must be deposited, and no debt must be contracted without the consent of such guardian.

CIVIL ENGINEERING

Will be thoroughly and practically taught in the Western Military Institute—the Professor, Col. MORGAN, being one of the most skillful and experienced Engineers in the United States. He was for a long time the Principal Assistant Engineer of Pennsylvania, while practicing the highest

The Superintendent takes the liberty of stating that he is now offered seventy-five dollars per month for competent assistant Engineers. One

of his former pupils receives at this time \$2,500 per annum as Principal Engineer of a Railroad now under construction in Kentucky—while others of the same class are receiving in different parts of the United States, \$2000, \$1500, and \$1200 a year as assistant Engineers.

country, and the eagerness of our people for exploring the hidden resources of the new States and the newly acquired territory, will give ample scope for uses to come, to the skill and enterprise of the Engineer, the Geologist, the Mineralogist, the Surveyor, and the Architect. Young men who have an aptitude for the Mathematical and Physical sciences will find wide fields.

and physical sciences, will have a wide field opened to them for engaging in an honorable, a healthful and a lucrative pursuit, for which they may be thoroughly and practically qualified, in a short time, and at small expense, at the Western Military Institute.

BLUE-LOCK SURFACES

ter prices, and forty from the former; emphatically a country location, being ten or twelve miles distant from any town or village. The building is pre-eminently new, well-constructed for Garrison purposes, and ample for the accommodation of "Three Handed Cakes." This location is undoubtedly the healthiest atmosphere, pure water and electric energy, and the most beautiful bay in the world.

one of the most eligible locations for a Literary Institution in the United States. The grounds have been greatly improved and ornamented during the last five years. A plot of forty acres, beautifully situated on the margin of the Licking River, immediately in the rear of the building, will be reserved for Military Exercises. The

removal will be made immediately after Christmas, and the School opened at that place on the 7th day of January, 1950. Vacation will embrace the months of July and August, by which arrangement the Wintering Season will not interfere with the exercises of the Institution. The Academic Year extends from the first

Monday of September to the third Friday
June—Forty weeks.

TERMS:
The entire charge for Tuition, Boarding, Lodging, Washing, Fuel, Lights, Blacking, Servant attendance, Music, use of Arms, &c. &c. will be \$160 per year. Payments will be required

advance, at that rate, from the day of entrance to the end of the term. From the first Monday of January—for example—to the third Friday of June, (twenty-four weeks) it is \$96.

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